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## KILLED ON STORM KING.

A NEW-YORK TAILOR SHOT IN THE HEAD.

THE DEATH ATTRIBUTED TO SUICIDE-SINGULAR STATEMENT OF THE MAN'S WIFE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWBURG, July 5.-Lewis Hausen, a mer-NEWBURG, July 5.—Lewis Hausen, a merchant tailor doing business in West Twenty-third-st., Bear Fifth-ave., New-York, sought the seclusion of woods on the top of Storm King Mountain yesterday to commit suicide and attempt the murder of his wife. The particulars make it a strange affair. Hansen and his wife arrived at the Mountain House on Friday at noon. They wanted rooms that looked toward Newourg, but as the house had 150 guests, nearly all it would hold, they left their seven hig trunks at the West Shore depot at the foot of the mountain. They intended to stay through the rest of the summer. On Saturday morning the rest of the summer. On Saturday morning Hansen and his wife started from the hotel to walk to the top of Storm King Mountain. It was about 9 o'clock when they left the hotel. Before going Hansen engaged when they left the hotel. Before going Hansen engagest a buggy to take an afternoon drive. He appeared rational, and there was no evidence of trouble between him and his wife. But about 12 o'clock a young man ran to the hotel and informed the proprietor, Mr. Meagher, that one of his guests had committed suicide, and had attempted the life of his wife. Before starting to the scone of the crime, which was nearly a starting to the scone of the crime, which was nearly a mile away, Mr. Masgher seut to the village be low for Dr. Vail. He found his guest dying, shot through the head. Mrs. Hansen was near bewailing the terrible fate of her husband. The man died about three-quarters of an hour after The man died about three-quarters of an hour after abouting himself. He was nicely dressed, wore expensive lowerry, and had a large amount of monoy. When Mr. Meagher reached the place Mrs. Hansen was trying to stop the flow of blood from her husband's wound with her handkerchief. She appeared little excited over the tragic end of her husband, and told the story in an

meconcerned way.

The inquest brought out some interesting facts from Mrs. Hansen, the only witness of the affair. She said that her maiden name was Josephine Courtnay, and that she lived at 163 West Forty-eighth-st., New-York. At the age of fifteen she married Rudolph Hunter, an officer in the Confederate Army. She had been a widow sixteen or eighteen years when she married Hausen, who was about forty years old. She is about thirty-five. She has been subject to hemorrhages and has been at tended by Drs. Craft and White, of New-York. Her marriage to Hansen took place four years ago. Justice
Morgan performed the ceremony and they lived at No.
444 Lexington-ave. Her health was delicate and the
Mountain House was sought for its restoration. After climbing about half way up the mountain side, Mrs.
Hausen stopped, being unable to go further. Her husband went on in search of a spring which they had been told was along the path. In about an hour he returned. He was warm and excited and he proposed that they He was warm and excited and he proposed that they sit down and rest. He took the revolver along with him in the morning, saying that he was going to celebrate the Fourth of July in his own way. After sitting down he played with a dog that accompanied them, and then talked excitedly about family matters. When Mrs. Hansen got up to go the shots were fired. The revolver is a new, nickel-plated Smith & Wesson five-burrelled, thirty-two calibre

ster, and Hausen had a new box of cartridge with him. It contained only one loaded chamber. Mrs With him. It contained only

Hansen said that two of the four shots were fired at
birds, one at her, and the fourth killed Mr. Hansen.

She added that the shots were fired in quick succession. She was within six feet of her husband when he fired shot and turning, found him upon the ground with the smoking pistol beside him. She tried to stop the blood and cried for help. She said that her husband asked her in the cars on the way up on Friday if she was prepared to die. She answered that she did not know as she was, and he said :

"Well, I'm always ready to die and I'm going to cele-

brate the Fourth of July in my own way." She thought nothing strange of this remark, as he had been a man of remarkable passion and much trouble between them had been the re-enit of this characteristic. He flew sup at trivial things, and left home and went to hotels, where he stayed for weeks on one occasion. A pet dog that he brought nome had been lost, and he flew into an intense passion, left the house and stayed at the Union Square Hotel for two weeks. The Union Square, was his favor-ite hotel when in such moods, and he remained there

The ball that killed him entered his right tem-l "and lodged in the base of the brain. Mrs. Hansen's screams for help were heard by a young man who is visiting at the house of Mr. Rogers in the village. Hausen died in the brush where he fell, and the body remained there until the inquest was held, when Un dertaker Ryder took charge of it and it will be buried to-morrow in the cemetery of the adjoining town of New Windsor, which, Mrs. Hansen says, is in accordance with the wishes of the dead man to be buried in a simple way in a country burying ground. He has no other relative in this country. Coroner Young has nearly \$500, a handsome gold time-

piece and other jewelry in his possession, which he says he will keep until Mrs. Hansen establishes her identity. he will keep until Mrs. Hance. Her story to the She is now at the Mountain House. Her story to the coroner was contradictory. At first she stated that her married life had been pleasant, but subsequently said that they had not lived as happy as night be. On June 1. her husband had said to her in the presence of a servant, Mary Kerting, that if he ever got her alone he would fix her. She learned of his strange temperament four weeks after her marriage. He had been talking

four weeks after her marriage. He had been talking a little harsh to her, she said, just before the shooting. Although they had never separated, he asked her before the shooting if she would live with him again as usual. She told him that if he did not stop she would have to leave film as it was wearing her out.

"He did not threaten me," she said, "on the day of the shooting, but our last words were those uttered by me when I refused to take back some I had just spoken." What these were and what the subject talked about are secrets locked up in the bosom of Mrs. Hansen, and anless she divulges them no one will ever know the immediate cause of the tragic ending of Hansen's life and the attempt to murder her.

PLANS OF TENNESSEE BONDHOLDERS. NASHVILLE, July 5 (Special).—The Tennesse debt is again a subject of discussion among New-York capitalists, and plans are being considered for recovering the face value of the outstanding obligations of the State Not being willing to accept any compromise since the rejection of " The sixty cents and six per cent" proposi rejection of "The sixty cents and six per cent" proposi-tion in 1877, the syndicate of Tennessee bondholders, which centrols about \$12,000,000 of bonds, decided to risk a lawsuit with the railroads. They were not dis-couraged by the adverse decision from the United States Supreme Court recently, but have struck upon another plan by which they hope to realize more than the State purpose to pay. It is proposed by the syndicate to have Congress appropriate all the surplus Federal revenues to the use of the States, it being provided that any duo and adjudicated or undisputed claim against any State may be filed with the Treasurer for payment before the fund is distributed to such State. The government owns \$125,000 of bonds, and as no effort has been made by it to compromise with the State, the syndicate believes that the Government will be disposed to favor the plan. Two-thirds of the July interest on the State debt has been paid and the rest will be paid as soon as the coupons are presented. Up to the present time nearly one-half of the debt of \$28,000,000 has been funded at fifty cents with three per cent interest. plan by which they hope to realize more than the State

FIGHTING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN IOWA. WATERLOO, Iowa, July 5 (Special) .- The exeltement here over the liquor prosecutions instituted by J. R. Stewart has reached a dangerous pitch and fears

of violence are felt. Stewart has been active in obtain ing and filing information against violators of the temperance laws, and threats of bodily injury have been made. A day or two ago Stewart received an anonymous letter signed "Secretary of the Vigilantes," warning him to leave town by midnight to-day. He has prepared himself for an attack and declares that he will not leave the town. The streets are full of excited people. Extra precautions are being taken. Public sentiment is clearly for probibition. PAINTING FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

CLEVELAND, July 5 (Special) .- At the rethe Salvation Army held here to-day, a member of the Army, Flora Dans, of East Liverpool, Ohio, became so excited and was so affected by the heat of the room that she fainted. The young woman was labl out on a row of chairs and no effort was made to revice her. This occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning and when a reporter called at 3 in the afternoon the woman was still in a stupor and surrounded by a throng of men and women, singing, shouthing and praying. When the reporter offered to supmon a physician he was threatened with personal violence if Le should do so. The woman remained unconscious until 7 o'clock this evening, when she revived.

FISHING VESSELS AND CREWS LOST.

an unknown bark recently and sunk, and also that the schooner Lewis King, of Lamoine, Me., Captain Bunker, lost seven men in a recent gale, and that other vessles lost dories and deek fittings.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN CAMP. A SATISFACTORY DRESS PARADE.

CHAPLAIN VINCENT PREACHING TO THE REGIMENT -PROFICIENCY IN DRILLS.
[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL July 5.—Colonel Edwin A. McAlpin and his command-opened camp in a brilliant manner on Saturday evening, beginning with a really excellent guard mount at 5 o'clock. If the colonel has his way the opening may t called a forecast of what will follow. He purposes that there shall be no undue skylarking. The storm yesterday put a stop to the work of the Ordnance Depart ment, which was busy delivering to the men the usual supplies of blankets, tin basins, cups, and the like, but when it ceased Superintendent Spencer and his corps of assistants went heartily to work and soon had everything in readiness for the 71st. The men went to bed last night ful of fun and it grew toward morning until it overflowed. Somebody threw from somewhere a big firecracker in the middle of the parade ground that nearly frightened the guards into convulsions. At any rate, it is said that one of them was found up an apple tree, and when an explanation was demanded, said that just before the cracker went off he saw a ghost on the parade ground.

Dress parade last night was satisfactory to every one excepting the officers and men. As for Colonel McAl-pin, it is quite likely that he will not be satisfied until pin, it is quite likely that he will not be satisfied until the dress parades of this old war regiment equal those of the 7th, and they bid fair to do so if the men often go through the experience of last night. The formation of the line did not suit the Colonel and the various companies were ordered back to their respective combany streets for a new formation. The men went through the manual in an excellent way; the hands dropped together in excellent time. The parade-rest, however, did not suit the adjutant and he set a good example by calling in an audible manner. The men in the 8th Company parade rest." The fireworss last night were beautiful and were witnessed by a large number of visitors. Guard mount this morning was creditable, no mistakes visible to the eye of others than the military authorities being made. This was followed at 10:30 a. m. by the beautiful service of the Presbyterian Church, and a charming sight it was. The men gathered under the trees at the edge of the parade ground, and shortly afterward the notes of "Come Thou Almighty King," sung by 400 voices, accompanied by the band, floated out over the water and were taken up by the echoes of the great Lills across the creek. The Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, of the Church of the Holy Convent, of New-York, the chapish of the regiment, stood in a pulpit made of small drums covered with a storm flax, and preached a right good sermon, his subject being. "What a man sowsth, that shall be reap." The men marched in squads to the wooded slope and here and there the bright dress of a lady added to the scene. The officer of the day to night is Capitain E. de Kay Townsead; the senior officer of the guard, First-Lieutenant L. P. Hanbennestei; the junior officer of the guard, Second-Lieutenant Edward J. Little. To-morrow morning at reveille the hard work of the 71st will begin. the dress parades of this old war regiment equal those of

TWO BROOKLYN YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED. MINNIE KELLY'S FATAL ATTEMPT TO TEACH FRED

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5 (Special).—Minnie Kelly and Frederika Gilbert, of Brooklyn, were drowned this afternoon near Barnegat, four miles south of this city. They had been in the habit of coming to Mrs. Nelson's cottage, a short distance from where the drowning occurred, every Saturday by evening boat, and returning on Sonday night by boat. Last week they cause on Friday night so as to get two full holidays. Minnie Keily was an expert swimmer, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon it was proposed to make up a bathing party and take a swim in the Hudson. The little party, consisting of Miss Minnie Kelly and Miss Frederika Gilbert, Mrs. Nelson, Hora-tio Nelson and his little children, started down the roadway to the river. On arriving at the water Miss Kelly and Miss Gilbert put on their bathing suits, and it was proposed that Miss Kelly should teach Miss Gilbert how to swim. They waded to some rocks when Miss Kelly made a dive and Miss Gilbert did the same. Mrs. Nelson was looking at them and saw Minnie rise at about the same time Miss Gilbert did and saw Miss Gilbert seize Miss Minub about the waist and then both disappeared under water. Even then Mrs. Nelson supposed Minnie simply teaching Federika, but after waiting for that they were drowned. She gave a shrie andwas about to plunge in the water after them, but was held till assistance came. Some men grappled for the bodies and found them locked in

after them, but was head and found them locked in men grappled for the bodies and found them locked in each other's arms.

The body of Mrs. Gillbert was brought up first and in ten minutes after Miss Kelly's body was raised. Both were carried back to the Nelson cottage. Minnie Kelly was twenty-two years old and was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company for five or six years at No. 78 Church-st., New York. She lived with her father, mother and brother at 54 Second-st. Brooklyn. Frederika Gilbert was twenty-five years old and for a number of years lived years old and for a number of years lived years. nive years old and for a number of yhad been a Western Union Telest operator in the railroad offices at No. 339 Broady New-York. She lives at No. 58 Second-st., Brook They intended to go to New-York on the boat this eng. Both were hardsome and vivacious and it is that one of them was engaged to be married.

WHY HE COULD NOT HAVE OFFICE. KINGSTON, July 5 (Special) .- A well-known Democratte party worker, who has frequently repre-sented an Ulster district in the State Convention and i entitled to the greater honor of having served in th Union Army in the Rebellion, recently beaought the aid of the Democratic Central Committee here to obtaining a Government position. His qualifications were con-ceded and his petition was numerously signed. At the last meeting of the committee the veteran said:
"I am forty-eight and have only served Uncle sonce in a public capacity, carrying a pack mule's loss the Arns."

the Army."

This was the answer of a prominent committeeman

"Yes, and except for that fact you might have had th
indorsement of this committee for another position is
the service of the United States to-day."

DAMAGE DONE BY A STORM OF HAIL. CHATHAM, July 5 (Special) .- One of the se verest hailstorms that ever visited this region occurred at 6:30 p. m. to-day, lasting not over six minutes. Exand window blinds were splintered. Tin roofs were pierced as if made of paper. Hailstones were found easuring five and six inches in circumference, solid ce. In one church over 100 window panes were broken.

KILLED BY THE DISCHARGE OF A CANNON. Utica, July 5 .- While a number of young men were firing a brass cannon at Starin Place, Fulton-ville, last evening, it was discharged prematurely and William Vanvoast was killed instantly. Charles Max-well was hurt so badly that he died soon afterward.

DAMAGE BY A WATERSPOUT IN TEXAS.

AN ENGINE AND FOURTEEN CARS CARRIED 200 PEET FROM THE TRACK.

GALVESTON, July 5.—The News's San An tonic dispatch says: "This morning, near Waldon, 150 miles west of here an east-bound freight train was struck by a waterspout. The engineer saw the water spout approaching, bounding along like a rubber ball, tearing up earth and uprooting all in its way. The engineer reversed the train to avoid the waterspout. Just before the waterspout reached the line of the road it changed its course and bounded along, parallel the track, with frightful velocity. When opposite the train the waterspout burst, deluging engineer, fireman and brakeman, who abandoned the train and climbed some trees to avoid water fully eight feet high and about 100 feet wide. The locomotive and iteen cars were raised bodily and car nearly 200 feet from the track, while road-bad was completely obliterated. No was burt. The extent of the damage not yet been ascertained. Through to west of here on the Sunset read have been abando Road beds and a number of bridges have been washed away by recent heavy rains.'

TELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5 (Special) .- The Board of Health reports a case of yellow fever at No. 309 Du-mainest, in the suburbs of the Second District of this city. The patient is a native of New-Orleans, and he is now convalescent. The case has been investigated by now convalencent. The case has been investigated by the officers of the Board, and they have been unable to trace it to the shipping or connect is at all with an im-ported germ. The Board has taken precautions to pre-Boston, July 5 (Special).—A dispatch to ported germ. The Board has taken precautions to preported germ. The Board has taken precautions to prevent any apread of the disease. The appearance of the
test the flating schooner Mary Jane Lee was run into by

are no fears of any new cases resulting from it. The weather is pleasant, and in no respect are the meteorological conditions such as the records and experience show are favorable to the propagation of the disease.

GENERAL GRANT COMFORTABLE. HIS MIND EASIER ABOUT HIS BOOK.

RESTING WELL-HIS PULSE STRONGER-READING THE SUNDAY PAPERS.

Mr. McGREGOR, July 5 .- When he sat down at the breakfast table this morning, Dr. Douglas said that he had enoyed a night of better rest than he had taken in a long time and then he added that General Grant also had slept and rested unusually well. The physician had not been aroused, and the fact, as well as the implication, was that the patient had been so quiet that he did not need attention. In the twelve hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, General Grant slept eight or nine hours. Then he took food and was treated by the doctor, but he was not dressed. He dozed on at intervals through the forenoon. The sick man was feeling weak on Saturday, though his weakiess was not occasioned by the disease, but was incident to other causes. This moraing he telt stronger, as was indicated in a note he wrote for Dr. Douglas between 10 and 11 o'clock,

"I think," he wrote, "I am not as weak as I was

this time yesterday." The patient was also in better spirits this forer The last week's work on the book had so ended that

The patient was also in better spirits this forenoon. The last week's work on the book had so ended that the General to-day felt much relieved as to its progress. He had begun to think the work of gathering the different portions of his book together was making alow headway; but he found on Saturday evening the book was nearly completed and what still remained to be done would be finished after the matter had returned in galley proofs. General Grant expressed himselt substantially in the above terms when referring to the matter this afternoon. The abstement of the patient's anxiety over those details is also a source of relief to his physician. Dr. Douglas feels that while a healthy engagement of the General's mind is now casy as to his literary work.

This morning the physician found the patient's pulse stronger than it was yesterday and the condition of the affected parts was easier and more thorough. The selective light instrument could be presented ashese to the base of the tongue. Comparatively the volce was fair, though husky. Soon after midday, General Grant domed his clothing, and while the family were up at the hotel lunching, his chair was fixed on the piazza, and he strolled out and sat down to read the New-York Sunday papers, Pillows were behind and beneath him. He were his skull caff, and above it his black hat. His feet were covered with kinitted slippers, a white skik handkerchief bound his neck loosely, a heavy fringed blanket was thrown over his lap, and beside him upon a chair stood a glass of water and tiny ewer, with a nozale, which latter is conveniently used by the patient at times of expectoration. In this way the invalid spent more than an hour, his attention came up, and I distinctly told him that I was deep or the control of the care on differences between the errikers and tiny ewer, with a nozale, which hat the some time to engage with the papers, while the family and second to enable us to run our cars. In a conversation to enable us to run our cars. In a conversation to enable us to

THE COLONISTS OF GREELEY.

PIONEERS OF COLORADO CELEBRATING THE

POURTH OF JULY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ]

GREELEY, Col., July 5 .- What Plymouth Rock is to New-England, Greeley Colony is to Colorado Fifteen years and two months ago, one hundred and near its junction with the South Platte, Just where the old and well worn Salt Lake trail, leaving the course of he latter stream, strikes northward for the pass neross the Rocky Mountains. Here they meant to try the exounding an agricultural colony.

of colonies. Like Plymouth, too, she has snaped the and measureless, save that the Rocky Mountains rose wall they drew up and put their gleaming ploughshares to the soil. Yesterday thousands were gathered from the settlements of the Platte, the Upper Poudre, the Big and all feasted and rejoiced in the umbrageous groves and tasteful lawns of Greeley. The history of their struggles cannot be recounted. Let it suffice to say that the blood, brains and energy of that pilgrim colony dominates the destiny of Colorado. They constitute no where the majority, but everywhere the indispensable remnant. Weld, Larimer, Boulder, Ei Paso, Fremont and Grand Counties may fairly be said to be dominated by the Greeley idea, while its influence permeates in di-minished strength the fabric of the Common wealth. The United States. It is surrounded for miles by thrifty farms that are half market gardens. It is substantially and tastefully built. Its streets and parks are studied with large and widespreading cotton wood trees, its gardens and lawns watered by irrigating channels that line the streets conveying the cool water from mountains borth and south. Schools and churches, public improvements and public libraries mark the progress of society. The bistory of a community is often perfectly epitomized in the life of an individual. The most prominent citizen of Greeley is Governor of the Commonweaith. A rugged, plain, sensible, strong, unpretending man, himself an earlier ploneer, working a small farm on the Poudre River, he was first to welcome the colonists and sympathize with their designs. A poor Ohio farmer's son, a school teacher accomplished in the spelling book, writing a good hand and sound in arithmetic to the "Rule of Three," he cast his lot with the Pikes Peak pligrins in 1859. Driving a buil team across the plains, he gave the helping hand to the colonists. He was foor, they were poor. A man of indomitable energy, of resistless pluck, of inflexible integrity, of that tendency toward refined culture that marks the Yankee blood, he is to-day the largest farmer in Colorado, tilling 17,000 acres. His home here is a mansion of noble proportions, one of the finest in the State, one that would be fine in any of the suburban parks about New-York. Though hardly a pointein, he had an ambition to realize to himself the Greeley idea, and last fail he was elected Governor. The growth of political morality in the Republican party made his re-election a necessity. In his career is epitomized the history of the Greeley colony, Heckame up from the capital on Friday with many distinguished people, and yesterialy mingled with the companions of his carly struggles simply and certilaily. The tears trickled down many a fated check of man and woman as he shook their hands, kindiy recalling old days. They have all prospered. Carver, "Joe" Murry, the Irish nagitator who fought with Garabadii at Solferno; William Pabor, the old Hari stantially and tastefully built. Its streets and parks are studded with large and widespreading cottonwood trees,

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

THE MYSTERY OF A VIOLENT DEATH IN PITTSFIELD.

MASSACHUSETTS. PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 5.-George H. Dunbar, superintendent of the Pittsfield Ceal Gas Com-pany, left home last night at 10 o'clock to go to Tannery Bridge to look after a leaky gas pipe. About an hour vier his dead body was found in e lay a six-barrelled revolver, one barrel containing a dischargad cartridge. Three cartridges fitting the revolver were found in the dead man's pockets. Eighty feet of twine was found stretched along the grass, one end being fastened to the revolver handle. The case was first thought to be one of suicide, but it is now believed that Dunbar was knocked down, robbed and shot. One eye was nearly out, the injury evidently having been caused by a blow, while the autopay proved that the builet had entered the back of the head. A large wallet which he usually carried, and which is supposed to have contained several hundred dollars, is missing. It is thought that the murderer knew of Dunbar's habit of carrying considerable sums of money with him. The physicians pronounce it a clear case of murder. The town officers have offered a teward of \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer. To this sum the gas company adds \$500. Mr. Dunbar was worth about \$40,000, and had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life. volver were found in the dead man's pockets. Eighty

GIVING HIS REAL NAME AT HIS DEATH. WILLIMANTIC, July 5 (Special) .- James Kinney, age thirty-two, was run over by a New-London Northern Railway train at Mansfield last evening. MAYOR HARRISON WANTS ARBITRATION.

THE STREET-CAR COMPANY DENYING THAT ARBITRA-TION IS NECESSARY-STRIKERS COMPLAINING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, July 5. - In a letter somewhat bombastle, Mayor Harrison last night addressed the striking street-car men, urging them to submit their grievances 1 recognize the fact that under its charter the rision Street Railway Company is compelled, both as ght and as a duty, to run its cars, and you must rec-Division Street Railway Company is compelled, both as a citt and as a duty, to run its cars, and you must recognize the fact that when it undertakes to do so I have me alternative but to afford protection to the best of mi ability in the exercise of its rights and the performance of its charter duties. But will doing this, the public is not afforded the accommodation which they have a right to expect. Whichever side they may sympathize with, they are now are of the loss of their privileges and of the injury to modation which they have a right to expect. Whichtheir business; are pained at the loss of good name to the city, and alarmed at what may be the result in the future. However determined you may be to do no unla ful act, there are thousands of idle and vicious men in be city who are ready to commit personal violence, as seil as to attempt the destruction of property."

The Mayor likewise addressed an almost similar commits when the Western Division Car Company, inbusiness; are pained at the loss of good name to

strikers or the company, in the event of the refus

was the first time that we have been able to get a car on brickbats, the horses detached and run off, the conductors and drivers beaten over the head with clubs, and the car damped into the ditch. We are now called upon by the Mayor to arbitrate with the men who for sever by the Mayor to arbitrate with the men who for several days have defied his authority, subjected the entire community to the most serious inconvenience and loss, and brought discrace upon the city by compelling the authorities practically to admit that they either lacked the power or the disposition to put a stop to such a condition of things. The only possible question to be submitted to arbitration is whether our company has the right to dismiss a conductor or driver when we no longer need his service. I fall to see what there is in that matter to arbitrate. It is Mayor Harrison's duty to enable us to run our cars, and he should discharge that duty promptly, or admit that he is either unable, or unwilling to do so, as in that case we could apply to the sherif, or to the Governor, or to both, for the protection that we feel we have been entitled to from the first hour of the strike."

The strikers simally decided to accept the plan of arbitration, but condemned Mr. Harrison roundly for professing to be their friend and gramisting not to use the police against them and then doing so. The company will attempt to start the cars to-morrow, but the prevalent feeling is that the ansoleited action of the Mayor has completed matters, that it has served to encourage the strikers against the company, and that it may require the sid of the State authorities to restore order.

At the regular Sunday meeting of Socialists on the lake front the burden of each speaker's cloquence was the strike. The crowd was unusually large and the utterances unusually sangulary. Second on the list of orators was John Henry. He said he felt the time had come for all Socialists and others who hated law and order to rise up and burn and kill.

"How many of you have guns and pistols I" he demanded flercely.

"I have, and I," were answers from all parts of the crowd.

"Then get them ready," he resumed, with an effort toward deadly significance. "In a

MEETING OF DISSATISFIED WORKMEN.

CLEVELAND, July 5 (Special) .- There were no developments of importance in the strike at the Cleveland Rolling Mill to-day. Fifteen hundred work-Cleveland Rolling Mill to-day. Fifteen hundred work-men met this afternoon and listened to the usual incendiary speeches and appointed a committee of twelve to wait on the officials of the com-pany to-morrow and demand definite information as to their intentiens. The sentiment of the men seemed to be that violence should be avoided so long as the company does not attempt to start the mills with other workmen. In the latter case, as one speaker expressed it, they will right for their rights.

TROUBLE IN THE ROCHESTER FOUNDRIES. ROCHESTER, July 5 (Special).-The strike of the moulders of this city is liable to result in a serious enfliet. Police are guarding the Till and Co-operative foundries, where a few non-union men are working. The non-union moulders sleep and eat in the fifth story of a warehouse opposite the Co-operative Foundry, and they march to and from their meals in charge of armed employes. It is understood that the striking moulders have received little financial support from the National Asso-ciation in their eight weeks of idleness. Mayor Parsons, a few days ago, called a meeting of some of the interested parties, and made efforts to compromise the differ ested parties, and made efforts to compromise the differences by the appointment of a committee of disinterested citizens, who should decide the matter and whose decision should be final. To this plan the strikers would not agree, and their action lost them many friends. They have resorted to the boycott system, and besides boycotting the stoves hade by the four leading foundries, they have boycotted the Barkholomay Brewery, the largest one in Rochester and the third largest in the United States, because one or two stockholders also held stock in one of the foundries.

ROBBING WITHOUT HIS WIFE'S KNOWLEDGE.

Washington, July 5.-The police of this elty yesterday arrested William B. Williams, at Laurel, Md., on a charge of housebreaking. Brooks, who is a young man of twenty-six, lived in Laurel about three months ago, and being rather a handsome man of good manners and well dressed soon became a great favorite, and despite the fact that every one in the town was totally ignorant of his antecedents. married ore of the most beautiful young women of the place. Brooks represented himself as being the capplace. Brooks represented himself as being the captain of a vessel, and was frequently absent from home on business connected, as he asserted, with shipping interests. It appears, however, that Mr. Brooks's trips away from home were for purposes of robbery, and in his stay in Laurel nearly every house where he became intumate was mysteriously robbed. Last Monday night he left his wife, telling her that he had been ordered to take his boat to Haltunore, and going to the house of Mr. Deunison, a wealthy farmer of Prince George County, Jobbest it of \$200. The case was placed in the hands of the Washington police who, finding that Brooks answered the description of a noted burgiar, arrested him. He

THE DISORDER IN CHICAGO. has been turned over to the Maryland authorities, who want bim ou about twelve charges, comprising nearly every kind of robbery.

NOT LANDING AT THE PIER.

SENT TO THE BARGE OFFICE AS USUAL. WHY THE SERVIA'S PASSENGERS DID NOT MEET

The steamship Servia, of the Cunard Line, was sighted at Sandy Hook at 1:30 o'clock yesterday atternoon. The weather was thick and heavy off Fire Island, and the steamer was not seen by the lookout there. The Servis was the first of the Cunard vessels to arrive since permission for the line to land its passen gers at the company's pier instead of at the Barge Office was granted by Secretary Manning. She carried 170 passengers, and their friends were crowded upon the pier at the foot of Morton-st., North River, while former times. Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Company, drove up to the pier at about 2 o'clock, spiling and in good humor with every one at this return to the old state of things. Suddenly a change came over him. horses were started at a full gailop down West-st. When the Servia arrived at Quarantine at 2:30 nothing was known on board of her of the change in the company's arrangements for landing passengers. The Starin Transportation Company had received no official notice of th alongside of the Servia to take off the cabin passengers and their baggage. When they had nearly all been transferred the Cunard Company's tug came steaming up at full speed with Vernou H. Brown on board. He had a letter containing an official notice signed by Secre-tary Manning that the Servin would be permitted to sail ctly to her pier and there land her passengers.

" But the passengers are all on the Pome all but haif a dozen pieces of baggage," said the Captain of the Servia in dismay, "Shall we bring them all back! let them go to the Barge Office."

The Servia steamed up the river and the Pomona started for the Barge Office. There was only one black and tan cao and an aged norse in waiting at the Battery, and the only porter was the crier for the Jud Field, the Bediow's Island boat. He was blockaded with hand-satchels and valiese when the Fomona had discharged her load, and half a dozen Englishmen bargained for the single cab. Meanwhile the Servia had reached her pler with only the steeraxe passengers to respond to the waving of handkerchiefs of the crowd in waiting. A panic ensued among the disappointed people on the pier when it became known that the cabin passengers had landed at the Barge Office. Men and women rushed out to the street shouting wildly for cabs. Even the cabinen, ordinarily the coolest of men, were demorphized. At the first alarm most of them had sprung to their scats and were soon driving down West-st. for the Battery, forgetting all about the would-be passengers on the pier. People living in West-st, thought a funeral procession was running away as the vehicles dashed by. It was raining, linkning was flashing and thunder was rolling when the foaming horses drew up before the Barge offlice. Word had been sent to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and to the Union Square that no cabs were in waiting at the barge Office, and for an hour cabs and carriages continued to arrive at the Battery from all parts of the city until there were mere than enough for all. Most of the fliends of the Servia's passengers left the pier by the elevated road. The Servia steamed up the river and the Pe

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BIG BEAR CAPTURED. WINNIPEG, July 5 .- Big Bear was captured on Friday morning near Carieton by Sergeant Smart, of ed police. His son and one of his counsellors were taken at the same time. Big Bear said his band were on the way to Fort Carleton to surrender. They had been some days without provisions. He had passed the band were captured by surveyor scouts and Irvine has taken seventeen. The remainder are surrendering

the Frog Lake murderers was among those captured by A dispatch from Battleford announces the death of Colonel Arthur T. Williams, commanding the Midland Battalion. He died of fever on board the steamer Marquis. The body will be brought here.

General Middleton telegraphs from Battleford that he will leave that point this (sunday) evening. They will make all haste possible and expect to reach Winnipeg

to the Indian agent and giving up their arms. One of

THE NEW-YORK VISITORS IN GERMANY. Ruedesheim, July 5 .- In spite of rain today the New-York rislemen paid a visit to the Niederwald monument, where Mr. Weber deposited wreaths of oak leaves bound with red, white and blue ribbon, all present

riflemen presented each member with a chip of the meta from which the statue of Germania was cast, as a ouvenir of the visit. BINGEN-ON-THE-RHINE, July 5. - The bird-shooting was concluded to-day. The following New-Yorkers were

order to rise up and burn and kill.

"How many of you have guns and pistols I" he demanded fercely,
"Thave, and I," were answers from all parts of the crowd.
"They are them ready," he resumed, with an effort toward deadly significance. "In a few days, perhaps to-morrow, we may want to meet them. The speaker pointed out and great applians how he and his heavers could his heavers could have a his heavers appliant his property of the great his heavers he his heavers h

A force of men was at work all day yesterday at the building occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company at 63 Broadway, which was burned or Saturday night, endeavoring to restore the partitions of the offices. Nearly everything was destroyed in the up per floors, where the telegraph operators were employed The Adams Express Company at once tendered the of its building, No. 61 Broadway, next to that of the telegraph company. Linemen were at work before the fire was put out in straightening out the

be used in the transaction of the company's business this morning.

"We can say very little to add to the reports already published about the fire," said Assistant Superintendent Price last evening. "We know nothing about the origin of the fire or the amount of the damage. The fire could not have taken piace at a better time if we could have selected it. There was very little business doing on the Fourth, so that we did not have much on hand when the alarm came. We shall not be delayed, although for a day or so we may not be able to transact business quite as promptly as we did hast week. There have been by tween 300 and 600 wires to readjust and run into our new rooms. All of them had to be tested and all of them will be in shape by midnight to-night."

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

LISLE, Ont., July 5 .- J. Strachan's grist and saw mills and 8,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000 feet of lumber and 350 cords of pine wood were burned this morning. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$4,000. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.-The Pearl Paper Com-

pany's mill, at South Hadiey, Mass., was burned late last night. Loss on mill \$5,000 and on stock \$1,800; insurance \$3,500. The fire was probably incendiary. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 5.-Mrs. Ann Beasley, age seventy-six, was burned to death here this morning while is bed. She struck a match to light a candle near by, and the mosquito net caught fire. The bed was in-stantly in finnes, and before her sons could reseme her site was so horribly burned that she died in a few hours, One of her sons is badly burned, and another son and

Washington, July 5. - A fire in which at least one life was lost is reported to have occurred in a house occupied by a family named Anderson, at Woodbridge, Vs., on Saturday morning. Woodbridge is a station on the Alex-andria and Frederickburg road near Onantice, about twenty-four niles from this city.

A STEAMER FROM NANTASKET BEACH AGROUND. Boston, July 5.-The steamer Twilight of the Boston and Hingham Steamboat Com-pany's line, which left Nantasket Beach about eight o'clock to-night grounded in about eight o'clock to-night grounded in Ware River at low tide, where she still remains. There are about 700 passengers on board. They will probably not reach the city before 3 s. m. The boat is said to have suffered ne damage and will float at high tide.

RUMORS OF OVERTURES TO MR. BAYARD.

WHAT THE LANDS PRODUCE AND THEIR COST-

THREE SCHEMES SUGGESTED.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—The financial condition of Mexico has resulted in many propositions for the sale of Mexican territory to this Government. It is stated here that letters have been showered by the score on the

President and Secretary Bayard touching upon this question and making suggestions of varied import. There is also a report that President Diaz has intrusted The most popular of the plans pushed forward is one for the purchase of six States of Mexico which lie on her northern bour

next to the United States, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California American lines of railroad. They are both exceeding rich States. The area embraced in this propositio is about 330,000 square miles. Texas contains only 237,231 and California only 188,932, white New-York and Pennsylvania, the largest of the older States of the East have only 46,000 square miles each. The southern boundary of the United States under such a change would be somewhat more jagged than at present, and more difficult of adjustment and maintenance. Of all these States, Sonora is probably the wealthiest, Her coinage in one year, as far back as 1860, was \$1,116,-307. Her annual production of gold and silver is now agricultural lands, and copperas, alabaster. Jasper, car-bonate of soda and nitrate of potash are found. In her forests are copal, gum arable, cochineal and valuable drugs and dyes. Chihuahua has silver mines that have been celebrated for centuries. The gold and silver from her mines enabled the early Catholic missionaries to construct a cathedral at the city of Chihuahua costing \$500,000. It is in the Sierra Madre Mountain range, in the southwest cor ner of this State, that "Boss" Shepherd, formerly of this city, is taking out a fortune annually from mines in and brandies. Mining is conducted on a limited scale Nuevo Leon is mountainous, with numerous rivers that sweep down precipitous courses in great torrents. Maize is the principal production and sugar making the chief \$300,000 a year. Tamaulipas is rich in silver and copper mines that are seldom worked. Stock-raising is the

great industry.

Lower California is little developed, but the mines of pure sait on the Island of Carmen are said to be a marvel of the world. They yield a handsome revenue to the Mexican Government.

The value of the territory thus sketched, when put

into figures, is variously stated at from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. In the condition of financial distress in which President Diaz finds his Government, it is be lieved by friends of the purchase scheme that he would embrace any offer between those two amounts.

A second scheme provides for the sale of

Sinaloa and Lower California only. The Sierra Madre Mountains, running down and forming the Sinaloa and Lower California only. The Sierra Madre Mountains, running down and forming the eastern boundary of Sonora and Sinaloa, form a natural line of defence to these three States against Mexico. This range and the Rio Grande River would together form a complete southern boundary on a naturally defensible line for his country. These States are inaccessible to the Government at the City of Mexico. In order to reach the little sharp-polated State of Sinaloa or Sonora they must either go down to Acapulco and thence up on the water, or up to El Paso and around by rail through the United States. Sinaloa would be a more valuable acquisition than any of the other States, except possibly Chihushua, because of her numerous Pacillo tidewater harbors, and her rich mines of gold and silver, from which, even in their unfeveloped state, from \$1.500,000 to \$2,000,000 is annually taken out. These three States have an area about equal to California.

Still a third project is being pushed on the attention of the Administration by the American projectors of the Tehnantepec Railford Company. It is for the acquirement of a strip of land fifty miles wide across the listing soft of the construction of forts. It is thought this cression could be obtained for \$50,000,000, or a million dollars for each strip a mile wide and 130 miles long. The object in having a fort at Cape Catoche, say the friends of this scheme, is to form a landlocked and fortress-protected sea of the Guilf of Mexico when Cuba is finally acquired by this country. With Florida, Cuba and Cape Catoche in the possession of the United States, they say there would be complete protection of the approaches of the Mississippi River and the southern Guilf coast.

Just what view of these various schemes will be taken by the Administration is difficult to foreshadow. The Tehnantepec scheme has the advantage of requiring less money than the others, but Mr. Bayard, who has become extremely sensitive of criticism, will possibly oppose if because it is presented by a railroad

TRESPASSERS ON INDIAN LANDS. GENERAL M'COOK'S ATTACK ON THE WHITE SETTLERS

-A LETTER TO SECRETARY LAMAR. BINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Lama received a letter from General Edward McCook, ex-Gov ernor of Colorado, relative to the power and authority of the Government to prevent filegal occupation of lands in the Indian Territory. He says that the law declares that the Secretary of the Interior has full control of all Indian affairs, under the law, subject to direction by the President ; that certain contracts may be made by indi viduals, with Indians relative to services in procuring the payment of claims, but no authority exists for making contracts of any other nature; and it made they are null and void; that only the United States can make any contract with any Indian nation or tribe affecting lands, whether by purchase, lease or otherwise, and the United States can do so only by formal agreement, and that the President may employ the military to remove tresspassers from the Indian lands. The statutes, he says, are positive, Yet substantially all the lands in the Indian Territory set apart for exclusive Indian occupation are in the possession of white men under leases from Indians had no power to lease, and with the tacit recognition of the Department of the Interior. Some of the persons in occupation of such lands in the Cheyenne and Arrapa-hoe reservations in the Indian Territory, and the amount of land contracted by them and embraced in their designated boundaries are: Hampton H. Denman, of Washington, formerly member of Kansas State Sen-ate, 575,000 acres; Edward Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kan., and William C. Mallelly, of Caldwell, Kan., each 564,800 acres; Robert A. Hunter, of St. Louis, 500,000 acres; Albert G. Graves, of St. Louis, 456,960 acres; Lewis M. Briggs, of Muscaton, Kan., 318,720 acres; Jesse S. Morrison, of Darlington, L. T., 138,240 acres; Unknown lessee, leasing October 15, 1883, 714,000 acres; Briggs, a member of the Kansas State Senate 1831-85, and E. M. Hewins, and others in trust for the Cherokee strip line Stock Association, a Kansas corporation, leased for five years from October 1, 1883, 6,000,000 acres, being all the unoccupied lands conveyed to the Pawness, Puncas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missouris, Osages and

"and if the Interior Department had power to assent to them, what can be said of such an execution

Kansas Indians. The rental is one and two-taird conte

"and if the Interior Department had power to assent to them, what can be said of such an execution of a public trust, supposed to be created for the purpose of fostering Indian rights and interests as the acquiescence in a lease of lands for a term of years at a rental which is nothing more than nominal? Is that the way the Government of the United States should care for its wards?... The act of April 29, 1874, provides that authorized contracts shall not be valid if not just and reasonable, or if tainted with frand, or exorbitant; and if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior such contracts are fraudulent or exorbitant; and if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior such contracts are fraudulent or exorbitant, they shall be rejected by him, and shall not be considered of bludding force by any officer or employe of the United States... There is no question that they are unjust, if made without authority of law, they are fraudulent in law. If they are impositious upon the Indians in obtaining valuable franchies without adequate compensation, they are franchies in law. If they are impositious upon the Indians in obtaining valuable franchies without adequate compensation, they are franchient in fact. They are certainly destructive of the purposes for which the lands were set apart. Both under the common law and the enactments of Congress all parties other than Indians occupying these lands are trospassers.

"The intention of the law setting apart this domain was that it should be endoyed by the Indians for the parpose of making to them childred homes, encouraging them in habits of industry and elevating and improving their opportunities of every degree, who have despondent them of their property and practically sequestered their birthright, destroying their opportunities of self-support and leaving them nothing for the future, while keeping them dependent in the present. These men, who for the last three years have enjoyed covert protects, and and have boildly meisted open an official recognition